

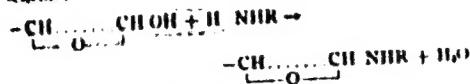
CO 10

The sugar series of alcohols. V. VALENTIN. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Comm.  
3, 499-513(1931).—According to Helferich and Becker (C. A. 19, 230), trityl chloride,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}$  (I), reacts only with a primary hydroxyl. In the present work on the purely alc. substances of the sugar series, it was found that as many mols. of I react as there are primary hydroxyls present. General method of prepn.: to the sugar alc. in the least quantity of dry pyridine is added the calcd. amt. of I and the product is ppntd. with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  after 1-3 days. If the sugar alc. like dulcitol, is insol. in pyridine, the method does not work. The yields are up to 90%. The trityl ethers crystallize well. The mono-ethers are easily sol. in  $\text{MeOH}$  and  $\text{EtOH}$ , while the di-ethers are more sol. in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ,  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ . The ethers dissolve in concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to a brown soln., which on pouring into  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  quantitatively ppts.  $\text{Ph}_3\text{COH}$ . They should prove valuable for synthetic work. *Trityl- $\alpha$ -rhamnitol*, m. 132-5°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  3.95°; *trityl-fructitol*, m. 136-42°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  5.0°; *trityl-pirkmannitol*, m. 68-72°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  -4.2°; *trityl- $\alpha$ -rhamnosehexitol*, m. 103-4°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  -2.0°; *ditritylmesoerythritol*, m. 182-4°; *ditrityldulcitol*, m. 141-5°; *ditritylcyclitol*, m. 182-0°; *ditrityl-L-arabinol*, m. 111-3°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  -3.5°; *ditritylmannitol*, m. 98-103°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  -3.5°; *ditritylsorbitol*, m. 72-93°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  -7.8°; *ditrityl- $\alpha$ -glucosheptitol*, m. 117-23°; *ditritylpentylerythritol*, m. 350°.

ALFRED HOFFMAN

*CO*

Glucosylalkylamines. E. Votodek and F. Valentin. *Chem. Listy* 30, 2-4, 17-21 (1936); cf. *C. A.* 30, 2927. The sugar dissolved in a min. vol. of boiling water is cooled and then treated with an equiv. quantity of the liquid amine or of an eq. or MeOH soln. of the amine. The crystals which appear in a few min. or in a few days are dried on a porous plate and then recrystallized from water or MeOH. In this way xylose, arabinose, rhamnose, fucose, glucose, mannose and galactose condensed with the primary amines (MeNH<sub>2</sub>, EtNH<sub>2</sub>, PhNH<sub>2</sub>, BuNH<sub>2</sub>, AmNH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>) according to the scheme:



The products (called glucosylalkylamines) are simple homologs lying between the glucosamines of Löbely de Brüyn and van Leent and the glucosylarylamines as glucose anilide, etc. Mineral acids decompose the glucosylalkylamines easily and liberate the sugar. All of the glucosylalkylamine preps. reduce alk. Cu soln. in the cold and also NH<sub>3</sub>-AgNO<sub>3</sub>; the reduction is hastened by traces of KOH. The linkage between the constituents of the glucosylalkylamines is not very strong, for the amine becomes detached by the action of aromatic hydrazines. In this way PhNHNH<sub>2</sub> acts upon mannosylbutylamine to give the phenylhydrazone of mannose; an excess of PhNHNH<sub>2</sub> acetate acts upon glucosylmethylamine to give the phenylhydrazone of glucose, etc. E. M.

AIA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1940-1944

1945-1950

1940-1944

1945-1950

ca 10

The rotatory power of certain sugar hydrazones with relation to the stereochemical structure of the  $\alpha$ -carbon. R. VOTICK, R. VALENTIN AND O. LAMINSKA. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Comm. 3, 230-04 (1931). The authors prep'd. hydrazones of various sugars with 1,1-benzylophenyl-,  $\rho$ -chlorobenzylphenyl- and dibenzylhydrazines, resp. They conclude that the benzyl group of these hydrazones has such a marked effect on the rotation of the  $\alpha$ -C atom that the configuration of the rest of the sugar mol. has no effect on the rotation of the hydrazone. Of the hydrazones studied only 2 have not been previously prep'd.; the *benzylphenylhydrazone* of d-xylose, m. 173°, and of  $\alpha$ -D-thioglucose, m. 180.84°.  $\rho$ -Chlorobenzylphenylhydrazone, m. 41°, was prep'd. from  $\rho$ -ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl and PhNHNH<sub>2</sub>. James Wink

## ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100-360	100-361	100-362	100-363	100-364	100-365	100-366	100-367	100-368	100-369	100-370	100-371	100-372	100-373	100-374	100-375	100-376	100-377	100-378	100-379	100-380	100-381	100-382	100-383	100-384	100-385	100-386	100-387	100-388	100-389	100-390	100-391	100-392	100-393	100-394	100-395	100-396	100-397	100-398	100-399	100-400	100-401	100-402	100-403	100-404	100-405	100-406	100-407	100-408	100-409	100-410	100-411	100-412	100-413	100-414	100-415	100-416	100-417	100-418	100-419	100-420	100-421	100-422	100-423	100-424	100-425	100-426	100-427	100-428	100-429	100-430	100-431	100-432	100-433	100-434	100-435	100-436	100-437	100-438	100-439	100-440	100-441	100-442	100-443	100-444	100-445	100-446	100-447	100-448	100-449	100-450	100-451	100-452	100-453	100-454	100-455	100-456	100-457	100-458	100-459	100-460	100-461	100-462	100-463	100-464	100-465	100-466	100-467	100-468	100-469	100-470	100-471	100-472	100-473	100-474	100-475	100-476	100-477	100-478	100-479	100-480	100-481	100-482	100-483	100-484	100-485	100-486	100-487	100-488	100-489	100-490	100-491	100-492	100-493	100-494	100-495	100-496	100-497	100-498	100-499	100-500	100-501	100-502	100-503	100-504	100-505	100-506	100-507	100-508	100-509	100-510	100-511	100-512	100-513	100-514	100-515	100-516	100-517	100-518	100-519	100-520	100-521	100-522	100-523	100-524	100-525	100-526	100-527	100-528	100-529	100-530	100-531	100-532	100-533	100-534	100-535	100-536	100-537	100-538	100-539	100-540	100-541	100-542	100-543	100-544	100-545	100-546	100-547	100-548	100-549	100-550	100-551	100-552	100-553	100-554	100-555	100-556	100-557	100-558	100-559	100-560	100-561	100-562	100-563	100-564	100-565	100-566	100-567	100-568	100-569	100-570	100-571	100-572	100-573	100-574	100-575	100-576	100-577	100-578	100-579	100-580	100-581	100-582	100-583	100-584	100-585	100-586	100-587	100-588	100-589	100-590	100-591	100-592	100-593	100-594	100-595	100-596	100-597	100-598	100-599	100-600	100-601	100-602	100-603	100-604	100-605	100-606	100-607	100-608	100-609	100-610	100-611	100-612	100-613	100-614	100-615	100-616	100-617	100-618	100-619	100-620	100-621	100-622	100-623	100-624	100-625	100-626	100-627	100-628	100-629	100-630	100-631	100-632	100-633	100-634	100-635	100-636	100-637	100-638	100-639	100-640	100-641	100-642	100-643	100-644	100-645	100-646	100-647	100-648	100-649	100-650	100-651	100-652	100-653	100-654	100-655	100-656	100-657	100-658	100-659	100-660	100-661	100-662	100-663	100-664	100-665	100-666	100-667	100-668	100-669	100-670	100-671	100-672	100-673	100-674	100-675	100-676	100-677	100-678	100-679	100-680	100-681	100-682	100-683	100-684	100-685	100-686	100-687	100-688	100-689	100-690	100-691	100-692	100-693	100-694	100-695	100-696	100-697	100-698	100-699	100-700	100-701	100-702	100-703	100-704	100-705	100-706	100-707	100-708	100-709	100-710	100-711	100-712	100-713	100-714	100-715	100-716	100-717	100-718	100-719	100-720	100-721	100-722	100-723	100-724	100-725	100-726	100-727	100-728	100-729	100-730	100-731	100-732	100-733	100-734	100-735	100-736	100-737	100-738	100-739	100-740	100-741	100-742	100-743	100-744	100-745	100-746	100-747	100-748	100-749	100-750	100-751	100-752	100-753	100-754	100-755	100-756	100-757	100-758	100-759	100-760	100-761	100-762	100-763	100-764	100-765	100-766	100-767	100-768	100-769	100-770	100-771	100-772	100-773	100-774	100-775	100-776	100-777	100-778	100-779	100-780	100-781	100-782	100-783	100-784	100-785	100-786	100-787	100-788	100-789	100-790	100-791	100-792	100-793	100-794	100-795	100-796	100-797	100-798	100-799	100-800	100-801	100-802	100-803	100-804	100-805	100-806	100-807	100-808	100-809	100-810	100-811	100-812	100-813	100-814	100-815	100-816	100-817	100-818	100-819	100-820	100-821	100-822	100-823	100-824	100-825	100-826	100-827	100-828	100-829	100-830	100-831	100-832	100-833	100-834	100-835	100-836	100-837	100-838	100-839	100-840	100-841	100-842	100-843	100-844	100-845	100-846	100-847	100-848	100-849	100-850	100-851	100-852	100-853	100-854	100-855	100-856	100-857	100-858	100-859	100-860	100-861	100-862	100-863	100-864	100-865	100-866	100-867	100-868	100-869	100-870	100-871	100-872	100-873	100-874	100-875	100-876	100-877	100-878	100-879	100-880	100-881	100-882	100-883	100-884	100-885	100-886	100-887	100-888	100-889	100-890	100-891	100-892	100-893	100-894	100-895	100-896	100-897	100-898	100-899	100-900	100-901	100-902	100-903	100-904	100-905	100-906	100-907	100-908	100-909	100-910	100-911	100-912	100-913	100-914	100-915	100-916	100-917	100-918	100-919	100-920	100-921	100-922	100-923	100-924	100-925	100-926	100-927	100-928	100-929	100-930	100-931	100-932	100-933	100-934	100-935	100-936	100-937	100-938	100-939	100-940	100-941	100-942	100-943	100-944	100-945	100-946	100-947	100-948	100-949	100-950	100-951	100-952	100-953	100-954	100-955	100-956	100-957	100-958	100-959	100-960	100-961	100-962	100-963	100-964	100-965	100-966	100-967	100-968	100-969	100-970	100-971	100-972	100-973	100-974	100-975	100-976	100-977	100-978	100-979	100-980	100-981	100-982	100-983	100-984	100-985	100-986	100-987	100-988	100-989	100-990	100-991	100-992	100-993	100-994	100-995	100-996	100-997	100-998	100-999	100-1000	100-1001	100-1002	100-1003	100-1004	100-1005	100-1006	100-1007	100-1008	100-1009	100-1010	100-1011	100-1012	100-1013	100-1014	100-1015	100-1016	100-1017	100-1018	100-1019	100-1020	100-1021	100-1022	100-1023	100-1024	100-1025	100-1026	100-1027	100-1028	100-1029	100-1030	100-1031	100-1032	100-1033	100-1034	100-1035	100-1036	100-1037	100-1038	100-1039	100-1040	100-1041	100-1042	100-1043	100-1044	100-1045	100-1046	100-1047	100-1048	100-1049	100-1050	100-1051	100-1052	100-1053	100-1054	100-1055	100-1056	100-1057	100-1058	100-1059	100-1060	100-1061	100-1062	100-1063	100-1064	100-1065	100-1066	100-1067	100-1068	100-1069	100-1070	100-1071	100-1072	100-1073	100-1074	100-1075	100-1076	100-1077	100-1078	100-1079	100-1080	100-1081	100-1082	100-1083	100-1084	100-1085	100-1086	100-1087	100-1088	100-1089	100-1090	100-1091	100-1092	100-1093	100-1094	100-1095	100-1096	100-1097	100-1098	100-1099	100-1100	100-1101	100-1102	100-1103	100-1104	100-1105	100-1106	100-1107	100-1108	100-1109	100-1110	100-1111	100-1112	100-1113	100-1114	100-1115	100-1116	100-1117	100-1118	100-1119	100-1120	100-1121	100-1122	100-1123	100-1124	100-1125	100-1126	100-1127	100-1128	100-1129	100-1130	100-1131	100-1132	100-1133	100-1134	100-1135	100-1136	100-1137	100-1138	100-1139	100-1140	100-1141	100-1142	100-1143	100-1144	100-1145	100-1146	100-1147	100-1148	100-1149	100-1150	100-1151	100-1152	100-1153	100-1154	100-1155	100-1156	100-1157	100-1158	100-1159	100-1160	100-1161	100-1162	100-1163	100-1164	100-1165	100-1166	100-1167	100-1168	100-1169	100-1170	100-1171	100-1172	100-1173	100-1174	100-1175	100-1176	100-1177	100-1178	100-1179	100-1180	100-1181	100-1182	100-1183	100-1184	100-1185	100-1186	100-1187	100-1188	100-1189	100-1190	100-1191	100-1192	100-1193	100-1194	100-1195	100-1196	100-1197	100-1198	100-1199	100-1200	100-1201	100-1202	100-1203	100-1204	100-1205	100-1206	100-1207	100-1208	100-1209	100-1210	100-1211	100-1212	100-1213	100-1214	100-1215	100-1216	100-1217	100-1218	100-1219	100-1220	100-1221	100-1222	100-1223	100-1224	100-1225	100-1226	100-1227	100-1228	100-1229	100-1230	100-1231	100-1232	100-1233	100-1234	100-1235	100-1236	100-1237	100-1238	100-1239	100-1240	100-1241	100-1242	1

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ca

The constituents of mullen (Verbascum)-seed oil. E. Votrubek, F. Valentin and J. Bulík. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 8, 455-60 (1933) (in French). - Bohemian

Mullen seed oil, sp. 1.00076, contg. 1.1% unsaponifiable matter, consists principally glycerides of linoleic, oleic, palmitic and stearic acids, the 1st predominating.

H. A. Beatty

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

334

+44.2° in water, was similarly prepared. Rhodocetotetraen, [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub> +34.2° in water, was obtained by the Wohl-Ringer reduction of rhodone. Reduction of epirhodocetotetraen, pitch sodium amalgam, gave epirhodone (phenylglycidylphenone, m. p. 130°), converted by a further quantity of sodium amalgam in water, purified through the benzylideneacetal deriv. above, m. p. 184°; [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub> -40.9° in chloroform. A. I. VOLK.

A. J. VOOKL.

ABR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES UNDER  
1 AND 200 BAR

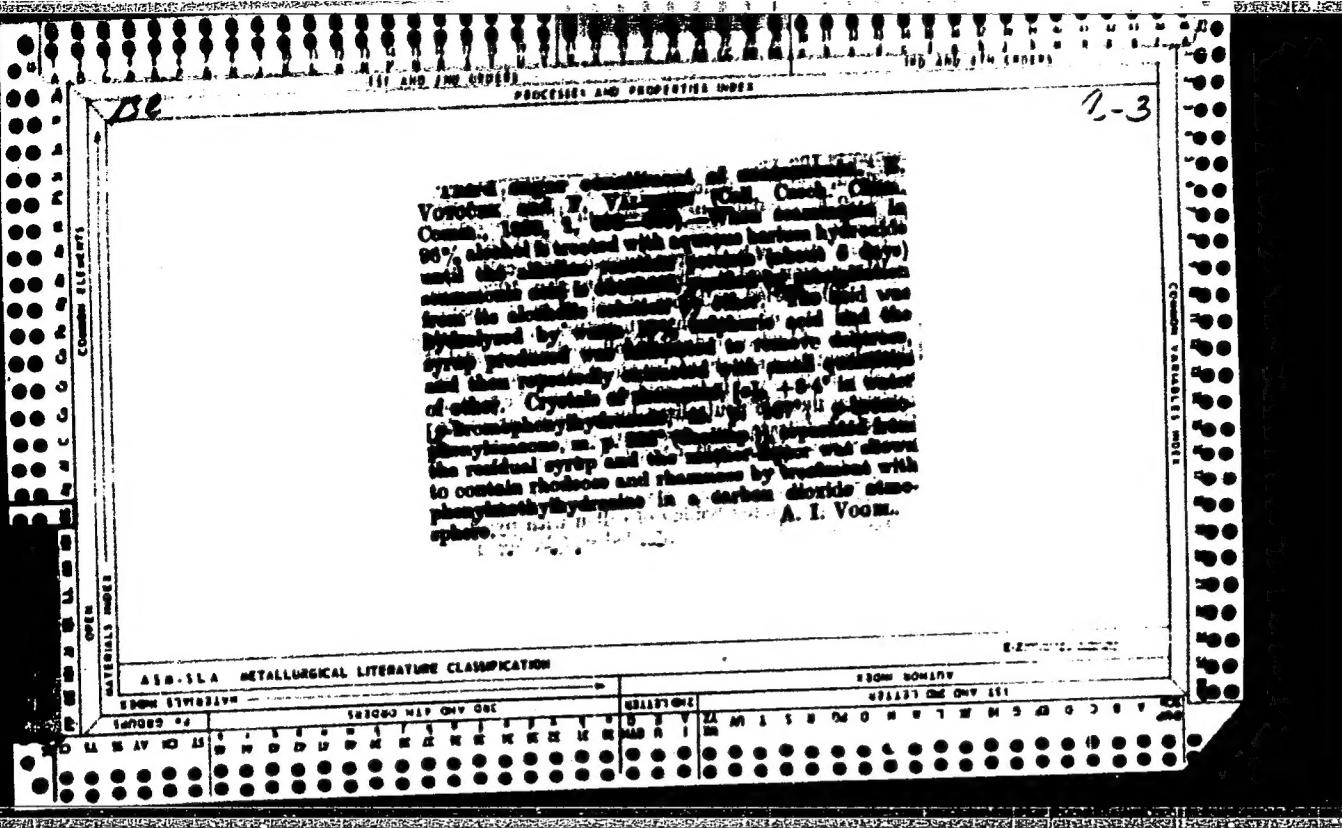
*Sugars-alcohols.* J. VALANTIN (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1951, 3, 400-533).—In agreement with Markovitch's rule (A., 1928, 1, 6)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$  reacts to form ethers with all the primary alcohol groups in sugar alcohols but not with secondary alcohol groups, and thus are obtained the  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$  ethers of L-rhamnitol, m. p. 122—125°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +2.95^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ; fused, m. p. 130—142°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +5.0^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ; D-prismanitol, m. p. 68—72°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +4.2^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ; L-rhamnoseitol (alcohol), m. p. 120—125°; Me, m. p. 170—173°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +2.0^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{—MeOH}$  (3:1);  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$  ethers of mannosyriptitol, m. p. 122—124°; adonitol, m. p. 141—145°; xyitol, m. p. 155—157°; L-xylitol, m. p. 111—115°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +3.5^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ; mannositol, m. p. 90—105°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +3.6^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ; sorbitol, m. p. 55° (softens at 72°),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +7.5^\circ$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ;  $\alpha$ -glucosyphitol, m. p. 117—125°; glycol, m. p. 151° (cf. A., 1928, 1, 581); crystallographic data by Novák et al.; and the  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$  ether of pentosyriptitol, m. p. above 250°.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$  or  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2$  derivatives of these ethers could not be obtained. J. W. BAKER.

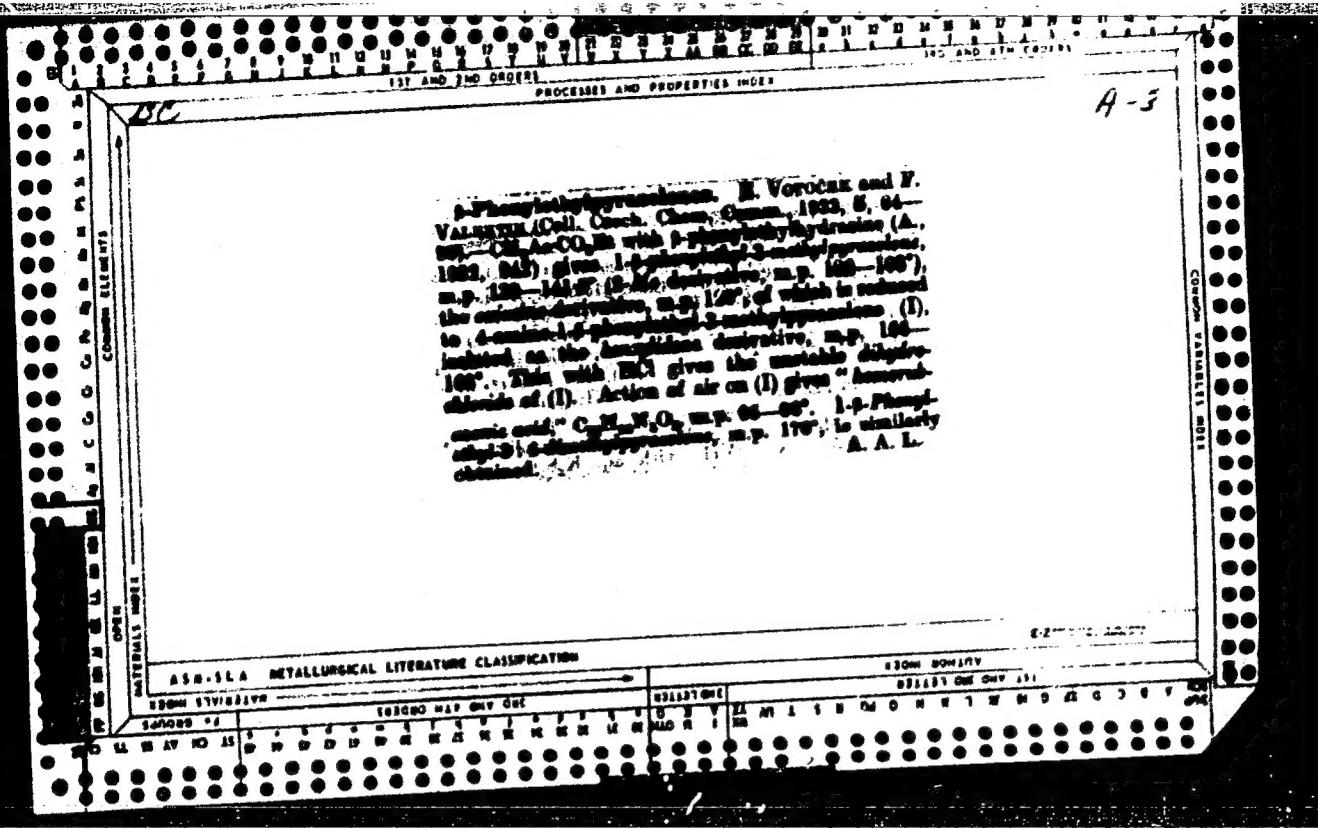
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## APPENDIX A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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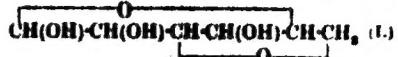
New form of two enantiomeric phenoxy rhombohedra.  
**F. VALDERRAMA** (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1950, 2, 105-106).—Reduction of rhombone with 3% sulfuric acid gives the enantiomeric salts of the product from water. The d-rhombone, m.p. 117°, is soluble in water,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} +0.07^\circ$  in water, soluble in 100 g. benzene to  $[\alpha]_D^{20} +0.07^\circ$  in benzene,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +15.6^\circ$ . d-Rhombone hydrochloride is soluble in water, whilst the d-rhombone hydrochloride containing equal quantities of the enantiomorphs from water, has m.p. 117° and is anhydrous. Crystallographic data for the d- and l-rhombone tritylides are given; the crystals exhibit anisotropic morph facets. **O. W. SNOWDON**.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5"**

[3 : 6]-Anhydrogalactose. *J. VALENTIN* (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1932, 4, 364-378).—a-Methylgalactoside (modified prep.), when treated in  $\text{CH}_3\text{N}$  with  $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{O}$  and then with  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$ , gives 2 : 3 : 4.

trisuccinyl-3-triphenylmethyl-a-methylsuccinatoimide, m.p. 170-181°,  $[\alpha]_D +86^\circ$  in  $C_6H_6$ , which, when treated with  $PhN_3$  in ethylene diimine and then with  $NH_2\text{-MeOH}$ , affords a-methyldiphenylmethyl-3-bromide, decomps. 163°,  $[\alpha]_D +157^\circ$  in  $H_2O$ . This with  $Ba(OH)_2$  yields 3:6-anhydro-a-methylsuccinatoimide, m.p. 141-144°,  $[\alpha]_D +82.4^\circ$  in  $H_2O$ , hydrolyzed by 1%  $H_2SO_4$  to 3:6-anhydrosuccinocetone (I), amorphous,  $(+)$ .



in  $H_2O$   $+37.6^\circ$ , changing to  $+27.2^\circ$  [phenolphthalein; m.p.  $215^\circ$  (decomp.), [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub>  $+48.2^\circ$  in  $MeOH$ ]. The possibility that (I) contains an ethylenic linking is excluded by its stability to halogens, and the constitution of the 3:6-ring follows from stereochemical reasons and the formation of the osmane. (I) decolorizes Schiff's reagent in 3-4 sec. and is considered to be an anhydro-aldehyde. Mutarotation is due to opening of the 1:5-ring, and not the more stable 3:6-ring, and equilibrium is between (I) and the aldehyde. For stereochemical reasons the pyranose ring can re-form only in one direction. R. S. C.

**430-334 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

## ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଦ୍ୟାର ପରିବାର

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5"

Hydrazones and oxazones of sugars. E. VOROFAN and V. VALENTIN (Arch. Hermalin, 1931, 5, 103-105). - The reagent which a given hydrazone in a derivative can be identified by distilling the hydrazone with 15% HCl, when the production of furfuraldehyde indicates the presence of pentose, and of methylfurfuraldehyde methylpentose, whilst neither is evolved by hexose. This reaction can be applied to determine whether the pentose or methylpentose component of a disaccharide is responsible for its mutarotation in NaOH, whilst the rotation of the phenylhydrazone of arabinose lactose is constant. Nitrophenylhydrazone can conveniently be substituted for PhCHO in the regeneration of sugars from their hydrazones, in view of the greater insolubility of its

hydrazones. Fructosephenylmethylhydrazone yields the corresponding phenyloxazone on heating with excess  $\text{NHPh-NH}_2$ , whilst with *p*-bromophenylmethylhydrazone a mixed oxazone is obtained. The mutarotation of oxazones is not due to tautomerism between the dihydrazone and keto forms, as fructosephenylmethylhydrazone, which does not possess a labile H atom, exhibits mutarotation.

R. TRUSZEKOWSKI.

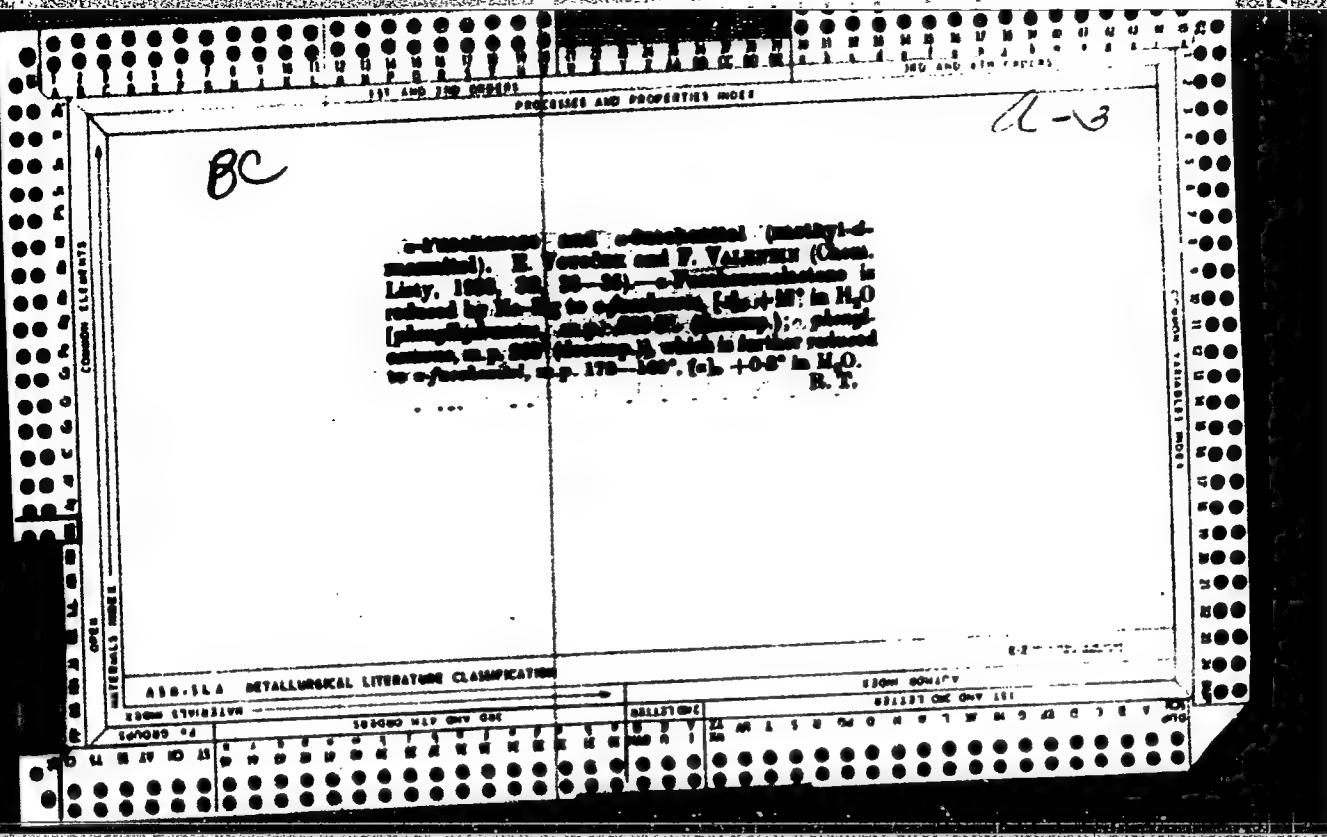
ABE-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Rotatory powers of some sugar-hydrates in relation to the stereochemical structures of the saccharose atoms. E. VONČÍČEK, P. VÁLÁŠEK, and O. LAVRČEK (Csl. Čech. Chem. Comm., 1957, p. 250-251).—The rotations of the following phenyl-sugar-hydrates in MeOH are in agreement with the Hieber rule: *d*-arabinose, m. p. 173°; *L*-arabinose, d-xylose, *L*-fructose, *d*-glucose, fucose, *d*-mannose, *L*-mannose, m. p. 182°-184°; and *d*- $\alpha$ -glucosidase. On the other hand, *alpha*-, *beta*-, and *di*-phenyl-sugars of different sugars show no regularity in the rotations. *Phenyl-p-chloro-*  
*Arabinose*, m. p. 44° (*hydrochloride*), affords the following Advances (the figures in parentheses are the final values of  $[\alpha]$  in MeOH and are in agreement with the Hieber rule): *p*-chlorobenzoate, m. p. 109°; *COMe*, m. p. 68°; *surforibofuranose*, m. p. 101°-102°; *FrCHO*, m. p. 90°; *L*-arabinose, 172° (-6-7); *d*-arabinose (+3-6); *d*-  
*O*, m. p. about 80° (-21-1°); *d*-xylose, m. p. 134°-1°  
 $(+5-2)$ ; *d*-fructose, m. p. 144°-145° (-12-4°);  
*d*-mannose, m. p. 118°-119°; *d*-fucose, m. p. 153°  
 $(+11-6)$ ; *d*-glucose, m. p. 155°-158°  
 $(+2-2)$ ; *d*-mannose, m. p. 167°-168° (+12-9°); *d*-  
*O*, m. p. 161° (-9-8°); *L*-arabinose, m. p. 172°  
 $(+10-6)$ ; and *d*- $\alpha$ -glucosidase, m. p. 158°-  
 $(-12-6)$ . The rotations of the following  
*phenyl-sugars* in MeOH also agree with the rule:  
*Phenyl-β-D-glucosidase*, m. p. 128° (-13°); *L*-arabinose, m. p. 101°-102°  
 $(-11-7)$ ; *d*-xylose, m. p. 137° (-8-6°); *d*-xylose,  
m. p. 115°-116° (+22-7°); *L*-arabinose, m. p. 121°-  
123° (-10-2°); *d*-fructose, m. p. 162.5° (0°); *fucose*,  
m. p. 165° (0°); *d*-glucose, m. p. 90°-101° (-1-6°);  
*d*-mannose, m. p. 154°-157° (+12-9°); *d*-galactose,  
m. p. 151°-152° (-4-2°); *d*-rihamnosidase, m. p.  
146° (+23-4°); and *d*- $\alpha$ -glucosidase, m. p. 148°-149°  
(-16-6°). The conclusion is reached that the heavy  
group enhances the rotation so that the conformation  
of the ends of the sugar chain has no influence on the  
sign of the rotation of the hydrates. E. R. Shaw.



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BC

$\beta$ -Anhydromannose- $\alpha$ -D-glucoside. Y. VALENTIN  
(Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1967, 0, 315-326).—  
3 : 6-Anhydromannose treated with Br in  $H_2O$  for  
several days gives non-cryst.  $\beta$ -anhydromannose  
acid (I) (amorphous Br salt), which yields a phenyl  
hydrazone, m.p. 100-8° (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D +10.7^\circ$  in  
 $MeOH$ . This with  $NaOH-H_2O-PbCHO$  at the b.p.  
gives the  $\gamma$ -diketone, m.p. 113°,  $[\alpha]_D +126.8^\circ$  in  $H_2O$ ,  
falling slowly to +115.8° after 200 hr.  $K_2$  fumarate  
reacts violently with  $AgCl-H_2SO_4$ , giving an  
anhydromannose- $\gamma$ -diketone, m.p. 130-132°,  $[\alpha]_D +155^\circ$  in  $Ag_2O$ . It is concluded that the two rings of  
these and of other sugar compounds containing the  
dicyclic system  $C\begin{array}{c} O \\ \diagup \\ O \\ \diagdown \\ O \end{array} C$  have the same optical  
character, [a] then being augmented, and that the  
effect increases with the no. of CO groups.

E. W. W.

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### PROCESSED AND PREPARED SUBS

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abs- $\beta$ -D-100% is determined. R. VALENTIN (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1948, 23, 26-35). - Methyl-  
benzylidene- $\beta$ -dihydronaphthalene is formed from  $\text{Ph}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NaOAc}$  by  
 $\text{HgOAc}$ , with  $\text{Ph}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$ , gives  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\beta$ -hydroxy- $\alpha$ -hydro-  
benzylidene- $\beta$ -dihydronaphthalene, which in  $\text{HgOAc}$  is hydrolyzed by 3%  
HCl to  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\beta$ -dihydronaphthalene (1), which with  
24%  $\text{HgOAc}$  in slightly alkaline solution gives  $\alpha$ -  
anhydro- $\beta$ -dihydronaphthalene (2), m.p.  $165^\circ$  (lit.  $130^\circ$ ),  
[ $\alpha$ ] $_D^{25} -29.6^\circ$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . - (2) is converted to a derivative, m.p.  
 $125-126^\circ$ , (a) - (2)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  in  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , which with 1%  
reverts to (1). - (CH<sub>3</sub>CO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> is determined by distillation  
with 60%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  in  $\text{CO}_2$ , and determination of the  
PhCHO in the distillate as phenylhydrazone.

R. B. C.

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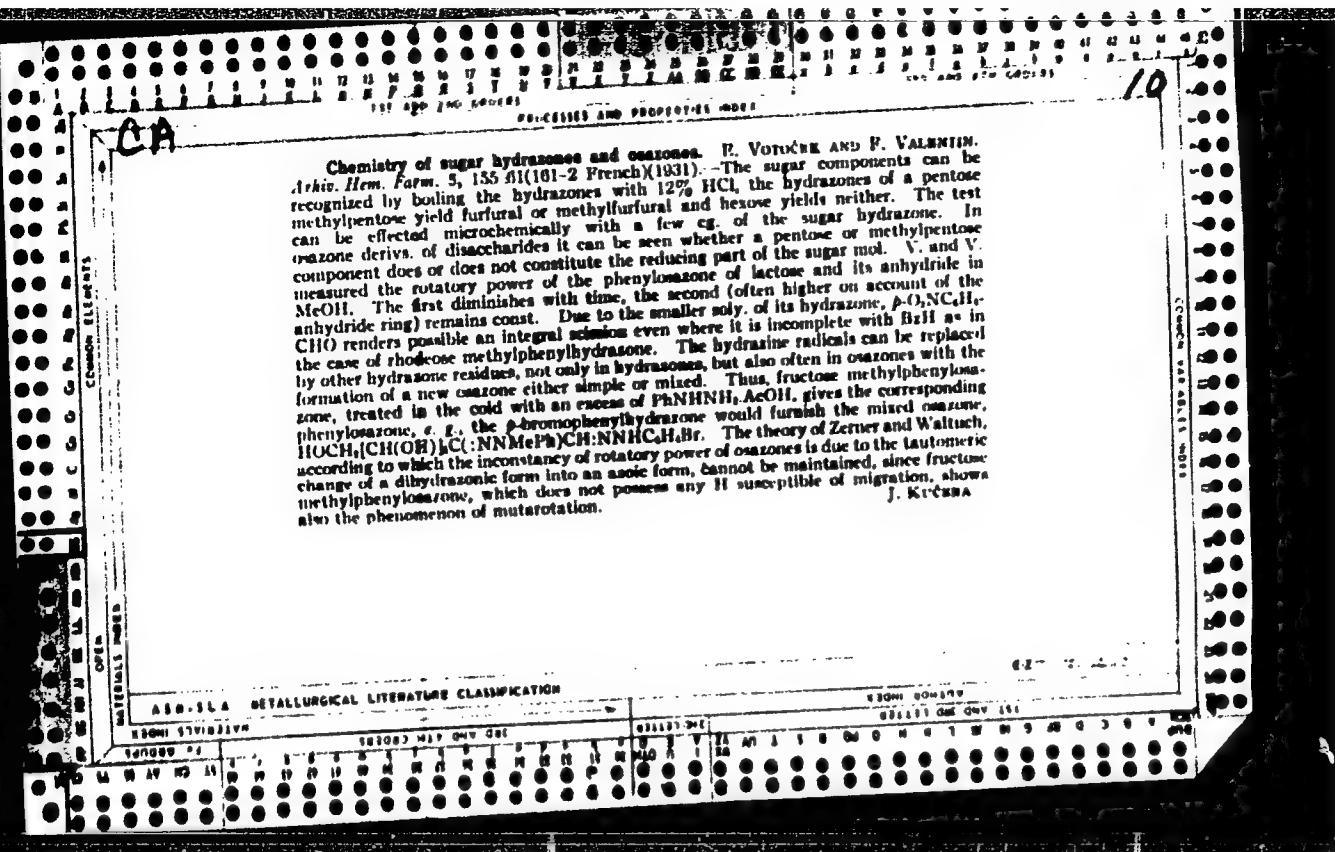
CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5"

**Anhydromannose, a new sugar anhydride.** K. Valentin. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications 6, 338-70 (1941).—Mannose, treated with  $\text{MeOH}$  and  $\text{HCl}$ , gave  $\alpha$ -Me-mannopyranoside (I) in 75% yield. By treatment of I in  $\text{CaH}_2$  with  $\text{PbCl}_2$ , and acetylation,  $\alpha$ -trityl- $\beta$ , $\beta$ -triacetyl- $\alpha$ -mannoside (II),  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_6$ , was obtained, m. 131-2° (from  $\text{MeOH}$  or  $\text{EtOH}$  and ligroin),  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  88.0°; yield 80%. Treated with  $\text{PBr}_3$  in  $\text{CCl}_4$ , II gave the corresponding 6-*Bu* derivative (III),  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_6\text{Br}$ , m. 78-81° (from  $\text{CaH}_2$  and ligroin),  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  57.8°; yield 45%. By action of  $\text{NH}_3$  in  $\text{MeOH}$ , III was transformed into the 6-*Ac*- $\alpha$ -mannoside, m. 97-98°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  82°; analysis showed this material to be slightly impure. By treatment with  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ ,  $\beta$ , $\beta$ -anhydro- $\alpha$ -mannoside (IV),  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$ , was obtained, m. 130-2° (from  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ ),  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  97.1°. Crystals of IV showed a: b: c = 0.90: 1: 1.05. The 3  $\text{m}$  at Beck's method were:  $\alpha$ -m. 1.321,  $\beta$ -m. 1.222,  $\gamma$ -m. 1.226. Hydrolyzed with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , IV gave a syrup which crystd., m. 102-3°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  85.92°. This was  $\beta$ , $\beta$ -anhydromannose (mannoluranoiside) (V). It showed no mutarotation and required 10-15 min. to develop color with fuchsin reagent. It formed a benzylphenyl- $\beta$ -furanoside,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2$ , m. 144-5° (from  $\text{CaH}_2$ ),  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  43.59°; a phenylhydrazosone, m. 180-182° in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; and an orasone,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2$ , m. 188-190° (40% a.c.t.),  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -110.14°.  $V$ , treated with  $\text{HCl}$  in dry  $\text{MeOH}$ , gave a syrup which became cryst.,  $\text{C}_{6}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$ , m. 85° (from  $\text{AcOEt}$  and ligroin),  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  157°; this was  $\beta$ , $\beta$ -anhydro- $\alpha$ -mannoside of orasone.  $V$ 's reasons for believing the structures assigned are correct are given in detail.

— M. P. Непоу

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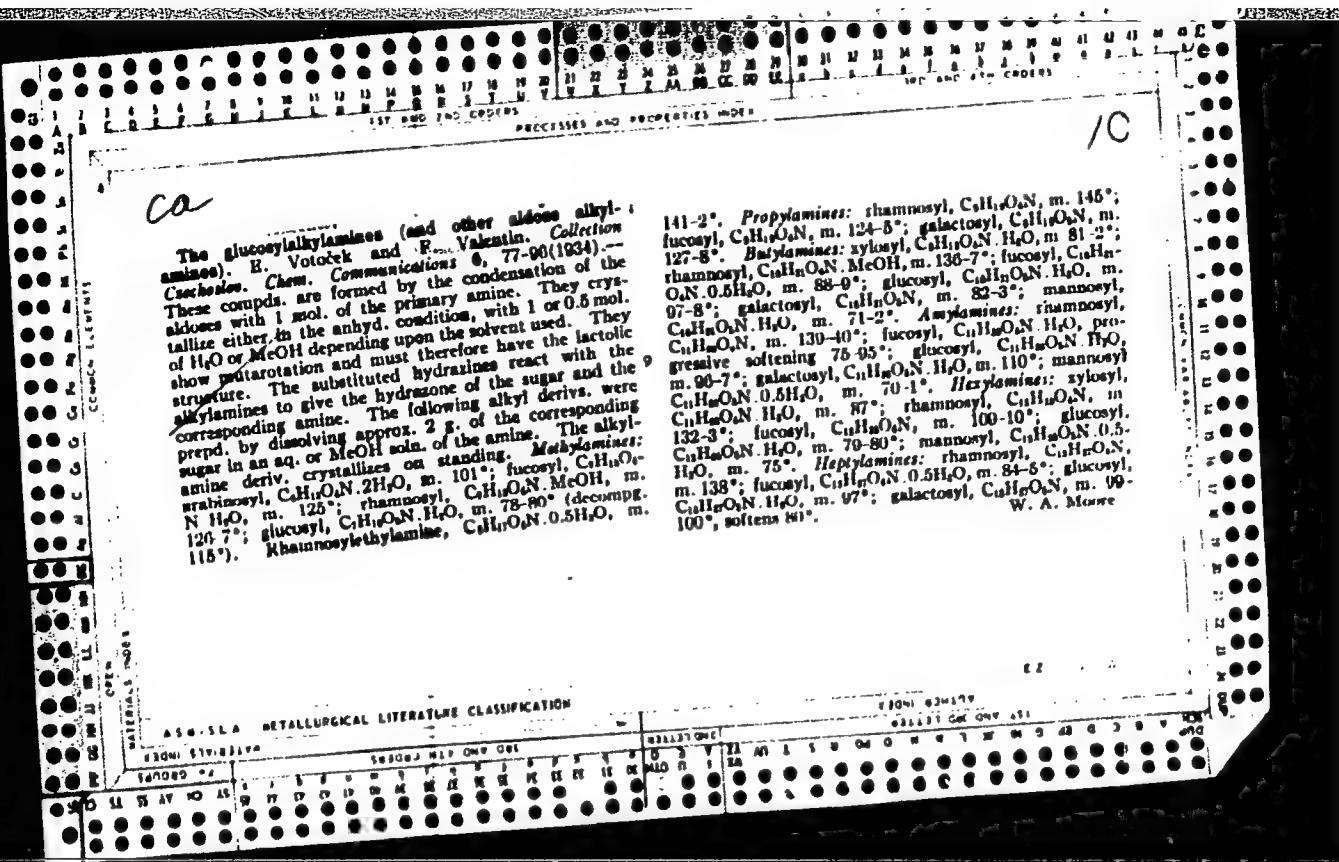
A new anhydrogalactose. J. V. VALMIN.—Collection *Carbohydr. Chem. Communications* 6, 304-7 (10.2).—3,6-Anhydrogalactose (I) has been prep'd. and differs from those known in the stability of its anhydride ring which even decreases the stability of the original galactose ring. V. compares I to Fischer's 3,6-anhydroglucose (C. A. 6, 1205) and stereochim. reasons V. assigns to the anhydride ring the 3,6-positions. He notes that the 3,6-anhydrogalactose is the only one which would weaken the pyran ring.

that models show this configuration to be the only one which would weaken the pyran ring of galactose. He concludes that the ring is thus weakened since it reacts with Schiff's reagent and also shows a change of rotation. A stable 2-ring system should not show mutarotation (Fischer's 3,6-anhydroglucose does not) and V. believes that the new reason is due to an equal mix. of bicyclic and aldehydic forms of L. V. also cites galactose in dry pyridine was treated with  $\text{Ph}_3\text{C}^+$ , then with  $\text{AcOH}$ , giving 78%  $\text{D}(-)$   $\text{D}\text{-galactose di-}(\alpha\text{-methylgalactoside})$  (III), m. 157-81°,  $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} -67^{\circ}$ . By treating II with  $\text{PbO}$  in  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$ , he obtained 70% of the branched dihydron (III), known and decomps. 157°, m. 141-2°,  $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} -82^{\circ}$  (in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). Hydrolysis of IV with 1%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  gave V which has been obtained only in the amorphous state. A water soln. of I was examined in the polarimeter and the rate of change of rotation was found to follow the equation for a monomol. reaction. Extrapolation of the curve to zero time gave  $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} -38.6^{\circ}$ . The ozonase m. 215°,  $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} -482^{\circ}$  ( $\text{MeOH}$ ). ANNIE E. WHITE

ANN E. WILSON

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5"



The constitution of glucose. P. Valentini. Chem. Listy 27, 278-8, 301-3, 319-25 (1933).—The constitution of sugars as polyhydroxy aldehydes, butylene oxides and amylenic oxides is reviewed. The stable and unstable forms of their derivatives are discussed in connection with the semiacetal link. Frank Marsh

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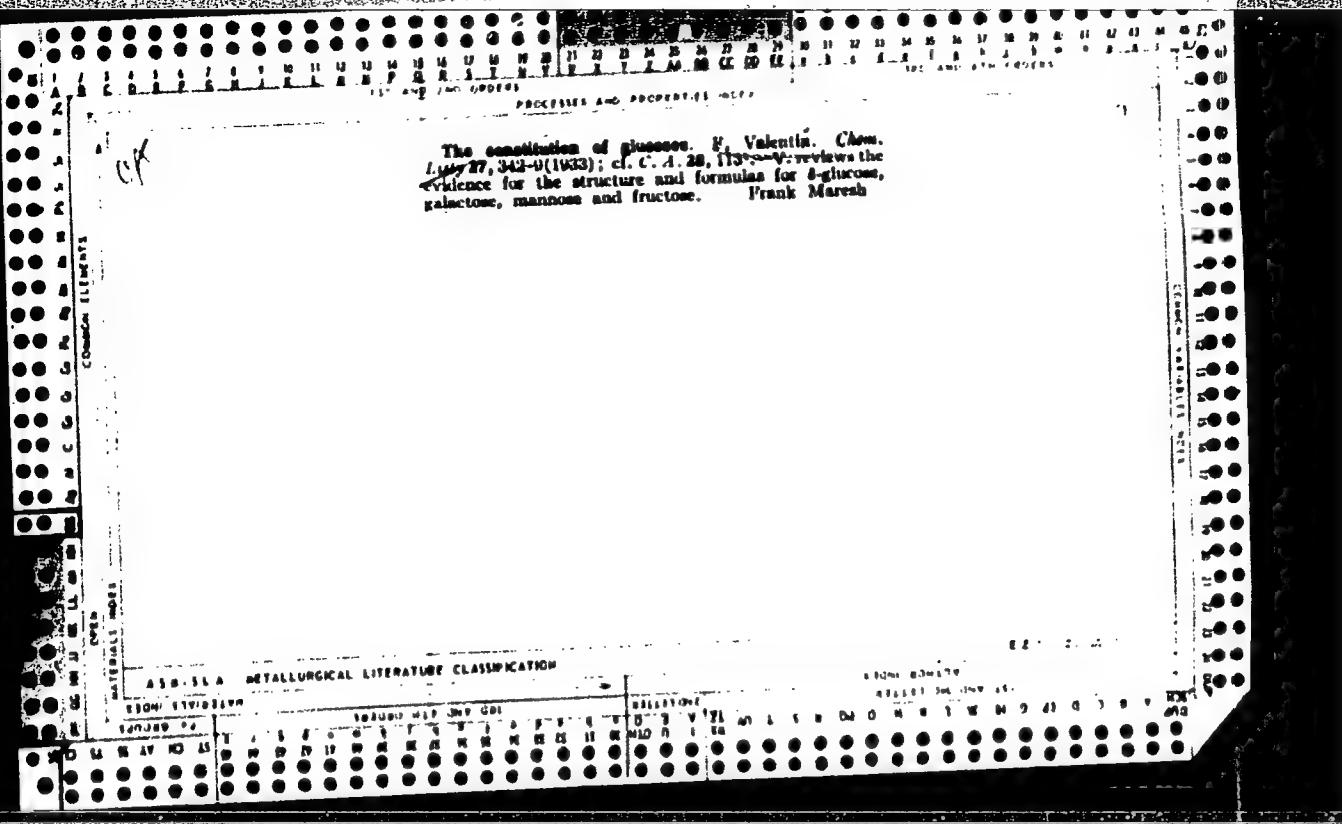
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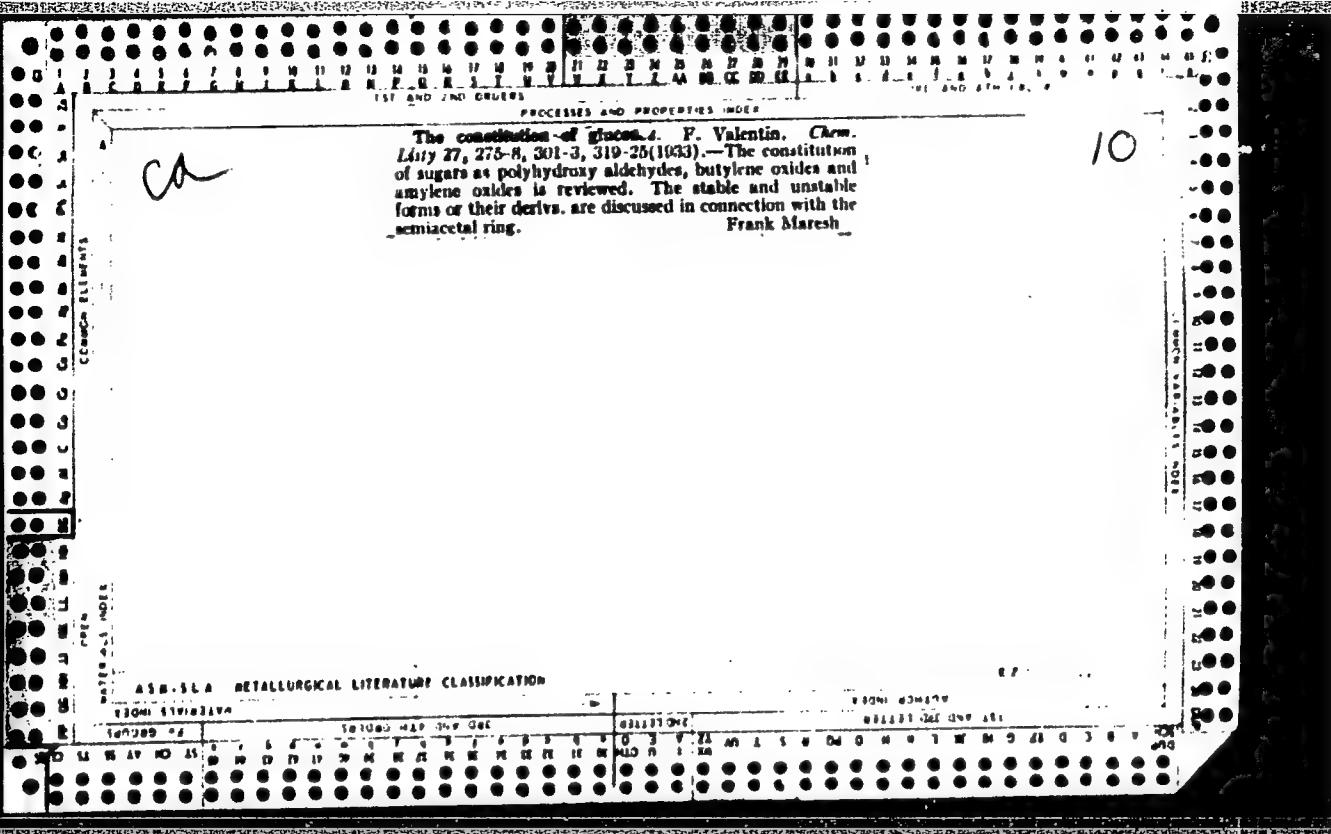
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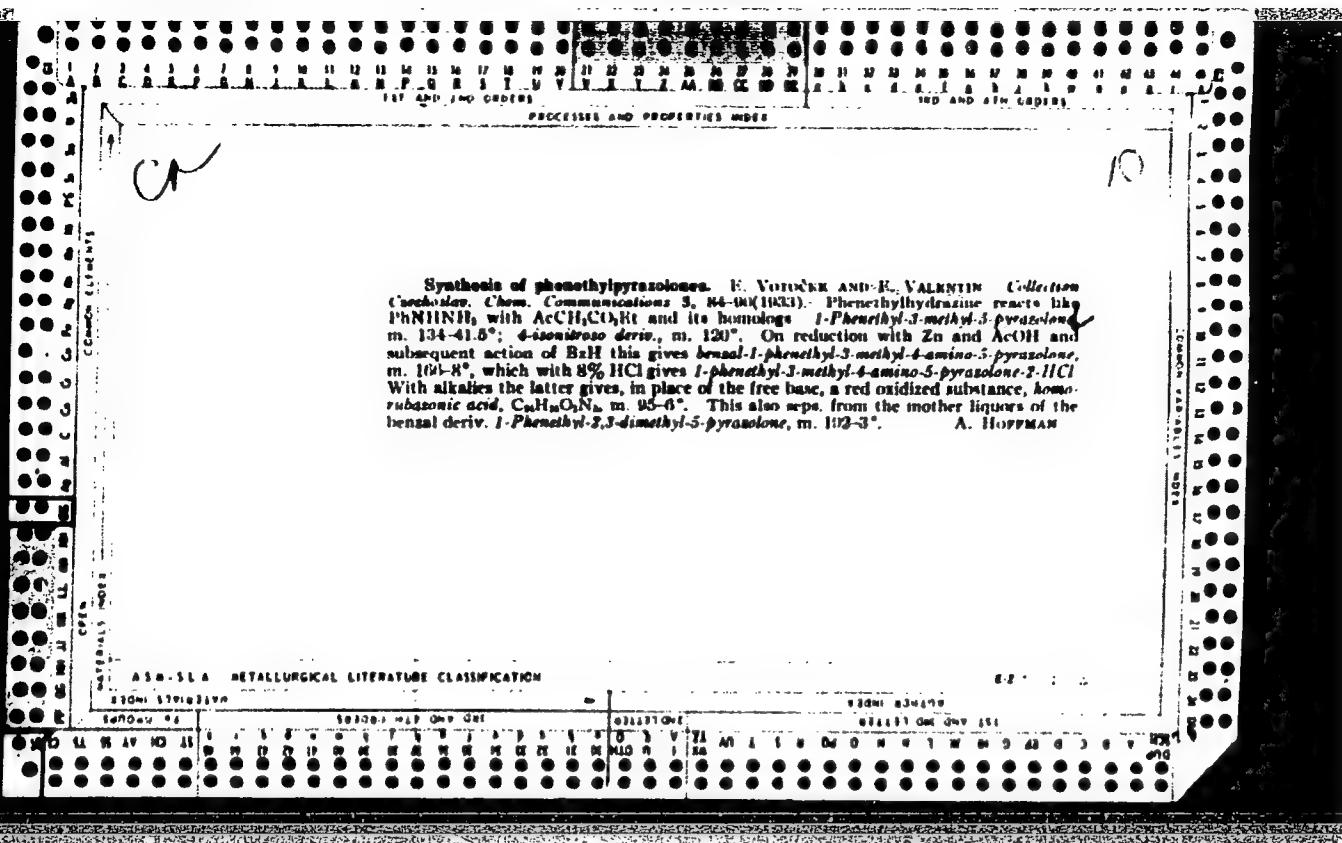
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ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62







Condensation of mercaptals with 5-hydroxyisopentanoic acids. R. Vorobev and F. VALÉR. *Rec. Czech. Chem. Comm.*, 1955, 7, 44-48. The appropriate mercaptan and 3-Ketohexameric acid give 3-hydroxy- $\alpha$ -mercapto- $\beta$ -hydroxy- $\gamma$ -butyric acid.  $\text{HCl}$  give 3-hydroxy- $\alpha$ -mercapto- $\beta$ -hydroxy- $\gamma$ -butyric acid salt,  $+\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{m.p. } 140-141^\circ$ ,  $\text{n}_D^{20} 1.5656$ . (II),  $\text{m.p. } 56-59^\circ$ , and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{m.p. } 66-68^\circ$ . Acid-2-mercapto- $\alpha$ -isopentanoic acid. (I) and (II) are obtained similarly from the oil obtained by oxidation of mercaptal with  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The compounds are stable to hot  $\text{HNO}_3$ . R. S. C.

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114

**Physiobiology.** I. **Studies of the Gums of** *Penicillium notatum* (Hypothecate Sclerotinia), *P. E.* *Veronae*, and *P. Vanniae* (Cell. *Crust.* *Chrys.* *Osmo.*, *Musc.*, 4, 220-224).—Hydrolysis of the gums [obtained by extraction of the galactosid portion of the slugs with boiling  $H_2O_2$ ], evaporation of the extract, clarification with  $Pb(OAc)_2$ , removal of  $Pb$  with  $H_2S$ , further evaporation to a syrup, and precipitation with  $NaOH$  with 1%  $H_2SO_4$  at  $100^\circ$  (bath) give glucose and d-xylose. H. S.

ASA-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CTA-RDP86-00513R001858420017-5"

The condensation of mercaptans with 5-ketomethyl-  
pentonic acids. B. Votuck and F. Valentini. *Collection  
Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 7, 44-80 (1935).—When  
to a soln. of  $\text{MeCO}(\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$  in aq. HCl, RSH is  
added and the soln. cooled, cryst. compds. are obtained to  
which has been assigned the structure  $\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$ .  
CMe. CSR. When R is Et the compd. m. 71-2°, *Me*, m.  
140-1°, *Pr*, m. 68-0°, *Bu*, m. 68-0°. W. A. Moes

Open

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10  
 CO  
 The glucosylaminines, tertiary compounds of sugar, ammonia and  $\beta$ -diketones. H. Votcek and F. Valentin. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications, 20, 203 (1955).—Rhamnose, 6.4 g., is dissolved in MeOH and 2.1 g. acetylacetone and 11 cc. MeOH contg. 0.1105 g. NH<sub>3</sub> per cc. is added. Rhamnosyliminoethylideneacetone, O.CHMe.[CH(OH)]<sub>2</sub>CHNHMe:CHCO<sub>2</sub>Me, crystd. in 2

days; recrystd., m. 20° (decompn.), [α]<sub>D</sub> -172.5°. Ten g. rhamnose is dissolved in MeOH and NH<sub>3</sub> passed in until the soln. is ntd. Upon adding 12.8 g. CH<sub>3</sub>Ac<sub>2</sub> and cooling, *E* rhamnosyliminoacetonate, O.CHMe.[CH(OH)]<sub>2</sub>CHNHMe:CHCO<sub>2</sub>Me is formed, recrystd., m. 190-2°, [α]<sub>D</sub> -125.5°. *E* rhamnosyliminoacetonate, similarly prep'd. from rhamnose, NH<sub>3</sub> and AcCH<sub>2</sub>COEt in EtOH, m. 185°, [α]<sub>D</sub> -121.0°. *E* rhamnosyliminoethylideneacetone, m. 182°, [α]<sub>D</sub> -112.5°, prep'd. from AcCHMeCOEt. *M* rhamnosyliminoethylideneacetone, m. 192.5-3°, [α]<sub>D</sub> -111°, prep'd. from CH<sub>3</sub>Ac<sub>2</sub>. *E* rhamnosyliminoethylideneacetone, m. 191.5-2.5°, [α]<sub>D</sub> -107.5°, prep'd. from AcCH<sub>2</sub>COEt. *E* mannosyliminoacetonate, m. 179°, [α]<sub>D</sub> 150°, prep'd. from mannose, NH<sub>3</sub> and AcCH<sub>2</sub>COEt. F. H. Moser

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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10

Acetone derivates of xylitol and their constitution. František Valenčík and Dezider Tomkuják (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 3, 146-64 (1949). --Diacetoxylitol was prep'd. and its constitution detd. On treatment with  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  and concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , xylitol (I) binds first 1 mol. of  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  in a 6-membered heterocycle at positions 3 and 5 of the 1 mol., forming the amorphous moniacetoxylitol,  $b_{20} 145-7^\circ$ ,  $n_D^{20} 1.4778$ . Prolonging the reaction time and increasing the amt. of the condensation agent gives diacetoxylitol, in which the 2nd mol. of  $\text{Me}_2\text{C}$  is bound at positions 1 and 2 of the sugar mol., forming a 5-membered heterocycle; the amorphous 1,2,3,5-diacetoxylitol  $b_{20} 99-101^\circ$ ,  $n_D^{20} 1.4534$ . The following derivs. of I were prep'd. by oxidation with  $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_4$ : 1,2,3,5-diacetone-4-tolylsulfonyl, cryst., m. 71-3 $^\circ$ ; 3,5-acetone-1,2,4-tribenzoyl, cryst., m. 103-4 $^\circ$ ; 3,5-acetone-1,2,4-trimethyl, amorphous,  $b_{20} 69-71^\circ$ ,  $n_D^{20} 1.4324$ ; 1,2,4-trimethyl, amorphous,  $b_{20} 97-9^\circ$ ,  $n_D^{20} 1.4510$ ; 1,2,3,5-diacetone-4-methyl, amorphous,  $b_{20} 78-80^\circ$ ,  $n_D^{20} 1.4393$ ; 3,5-acetone-4-methyl, amorphous,  $b_{20} 109-11^\circ$ ,  $n_D^{20} 1.4603$ ; 4-methyl, amorphous,  $b_{20} 167-9^\circ$ ; 1,2,3,5-tetrabenzoyl-4-methyl, cryst., m. 121-2 $^\circ$ .

Jan Micka

CA

Vitamin C in fresh and canned vegetables. František  
Valentin and Danica Žuflová (Research Inst. Food Ind.,  
Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 309-12 (1950).—  
Twenty-one various kinds of vegetables in Bratislava region  
was tested by Tillman's method for vitamin C content when  
fresh and canned vitamin C was very much lower in the  
canned vegetables. Jan Micka

CA

Vitamin C in various fruits. František Valentín and  
Danica Žufrová (Food Research Inst., Bratislava, Czech.).  
Chem. Zvesti 4, 8-13 (1950). Twenty varieties of fruit  
from the Bratislava region were tested for their vitamin C  
by the Tillmans method and compared with the finished  
product. Jan Mařka

...A

Quantitative separation of magnesium cation from sodium and potassium cations. František Václavín and Magda Suchářová-Tofferová (Bratislava, Czech) *Chem. J. Zvest.* **4**, 108-109 (1950). The salts of  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ , and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  is evapd. to dryness with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and ignited. After the sulfates are dissolved, freshly prep'd.  $\text{AgOH}$  or  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is added.  $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$  is adsorbed on the dispersed particles of  $\text{AgOH}$ . Jan Mlický

CA

12

Vitamin C content of tomatoes. František Václav Jan Danica Žuflová (Food Research Inst., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 3, 340-53 (1940).—The effect of vegetation period and climatic conditions on vitamin C in tomatoes was studied. There were losses of 61.4-85.2% in the finished product (catsup) as compared with the original tomatoes (contg. 15.0-38.90 mg.% of vitamin C as ascerted by Tillmans method). Jan Macka

Valentin, F.

Vitamins in food research in Slovakia. F. Valentin, D. Žufarová, P. Hanula, M. Čunderlíková, and L. Steig (Výsk. ūstav potravinářského přírodního, Bratislava, Czech.). Průmysl Potravín 4, 20-4 (1953). — In 72 different kinds of vegetables, fruits, oils, fats, and food products the contents of the following vitamins (I) were detd.: A, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, E, niacin, and folic acid. More than 450 tabulated values from approx. 5000 extrns. are presented. Preventive measures against losses of I in manufg. processes are suggested.  
L. T. Urbinek

VALENTIN, P.

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C Z E C H

Vitamin A (axerophthol) and carotene in raw materials of  
Slovakian food industry. F. Valentín, D. Žaffová, and M.  
Čunderlíková (Výzkumný ústav potrav. priemyslu, Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 8, 207-71 (1954); cf. *C.A.*  
49, 5258. Structural formulas and occurrence of  $\beta$ -carotene  
in Slovakian fruits and vegetables are discussed. J. M.

VALENTIN, F.

"Vitamin A (axerophthol) and carotenes in basic raw materials of the Slovak food industry."  
Chemicke Zvesti, Bratislava, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1954, p. 167.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

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"Chemistry of Penicillin as an Antibiotic of Today", F. 212, (TECHNICKA  
PTACA, Vol. 6, No. 4, April 1954, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), 1C, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Unclassified.

VALENTIN, FRANT

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application --  
Food industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6769

Author: Valentin, Frant

Institution: None

Title: Capsaicin -- The Substance that Imparts the Burning Taste to Red  
Pepper

Original  
Publication: Prumysl potravin, 1955, 6, No 8, 383-387

Abstract: Data concerning the structure of capsaicin, its occurrence in nature,  
its physiological and pharmacological action and methods for its de-  
termination. Bibliography, 8 references.

Card 1/1

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Coloring matter of paprika. p. 638. CHEMICKE ZVESTI. Bratislava.  
Vol. 9, no. 10, Dec. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

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Effect of raw materials on the biological quality of corn extracts. (V. F. VALENTIN, F. HANULA, J. ARSAI)  
CHEMICKÉ ZVEST. (Slovenská skladacia vied a Spolok chemicov na Slovensku)  
Bratislava. Vol 10, no. 1, January 1956.

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The circulation speed of current assets in industrial enterprises. p. 70.

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Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1956

Rumania

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

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B no.2:253-264 '62.

1. Institut stroitel'stva i arkhitektury MFTs.

VALENTINCIC, Jozef, ing. (Beograd, Mladena Stojanovica 4)

Housing construction in the Scandinavian countries and in Yugoslavia.  
(To be contd.) Tehnika Jug 17 no.1:28-31 Ja '62.

(Scandinavia—Housing)  
(Yugoslavia— Housing)

VALENTINCIC, Jozef, ing. (Beograd, Mladena Stojanovica 4)

Construction of housing in the Scandinavian countries and in  
Yugoslavia. Tehnika Jug. 17 no. 2:245-253 F '62.

1. Deputy Secretary for Industry of the Federal Executive Council,  
Beograd.

(Scandinavia—Housing)  
(Yugoslavia—Housing)

VALENTINCIC, M.

Intestinal parasites in Slovenia. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 23 no.  
11-12:312-316 1954.

1. Mikrobioloski institut medicinske visoke sole v Ljubljani-  
predstojnik prof. dr. Milica Valentincic.

(PARASITES,  
intestinal, in Slovenia, in child., determ. technic (Slov))

VALENTINCIC, M.; STROPNIK, Z.

*Hystoplasma capsulatum. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8:273-277  
1955.*

1. Mikrobioloski institut medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani-  
predstojnik prof. dr. Milica Valentincic.  
(HISTOPLASMA  
capsulatum (S1))  
(HISTOPLASMOSIS, diag.  
(S1))

VALENTINCIC, M.; LEBEZ, D.; VOZELJ, M.

Jakobstahl complement fixation test with cardiolipin antigen.  
Acta med. jugosl. 10 no.1:50-58 1956.

1. Department of Serology, Institute of Microbiology, Medical Faculty, University of Ljubljana.

(COMPLEMENT

fixation with cardiolipin antigen in diag. of syphilis,  
Jacobsthal technic.)

(CARDIOLIPIN

antigen complement fixation in diag. of syphilis,  
Jacobsthal technic)

(SYPHILIS, diag.

complement fixation test with cardiolipin antigen,  
Jacobsthal technic)

(ANTIGENS

cardiolipin antigen complement fixation in diag. of syphilis,  
Jacobsthal technic)

VALENTECIC, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Protozoa. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 91046

Author : Valentecic, M., Kozak, M.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Dysentery Ameba and Environmental Temper-  
ature

Orig Pub: Zdravstv. vestn., 1957, 26, No 26, No 11, 456-  
457 (Slovenian)

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 12 Vol 13/6 Ophthalmology June, 59.

969. PYRAZOLIDINE TREATMENT OF ENDOGENIC IRIDOCYCLITIS (Russian text) - Valentinenko A. B. - VESTN. OFTALM., 1958, #4 (31-36)  
Pyrazolidine, an analogue of butazolidine (pyrazolon derivative), was the drug used by the author in treatment of 50 patients with endogenous iridocyclitis of various aetiology. It is most effective in relieving pain and decreasing inflammation. Acute clinical forms with increased exudation are especially susceptible to treatment by pyrazolidine. Investigation of the permeability of the blood vessels of the anterior portion of the eye in 15 patients demonstrated that this drug promotes normalization of vessel permeability. However, this takes place only after the disappearance of inflammation. Oral administration of the drug in the dose of 0.15 g. t.i.d. gives the greatest effect on the 5th-6th day. However, it is recommended that the treatment be continued up to the 7th-8th day for prophylaxis of early recurrences. At the same time the main endogenous cause of iridocyclitis should be treated. Gastro-duodenal ulcers, diseases of the haemopoietic organs, liver and kidney, insufficiency of the cardiac valves and pronounced arteriosclerosis are contraindications to the use of this drug. There were no complications when the drug was used in the above doses. Pyrazolidine may be employed in out-patient departments, with control of blood and urine data.

VALENTINENE, A. B., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Pyrazolidine in the treatment of of iridocyclitis." Moscow, 1960. 16 pp; (Second State Moscow Medical Inst im N. I. Pirogov); 250 copies; free; (KL, 51-60, 120)

VELKEY, Laszlo, dr.; TOTH, Anna, dr.; VALENTINI, Jozsef, dr.

Methemoglobinemia in infants caused by drinking water. Orv.  
hetil. 105 no.5:201-203 2F '64.

1. Borsod megyei Semmelweis Korhaz, I. Gyermekosztaly.

\*

NAZAROV, M.I.; PATHUSHEV, M.F., inz., retsenzent; LEGOSTAYEV, A.M., retsenzent;  
TAIMAZA, V.F., retsenzent; VALENTINI, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsen-  
zent; KABAKOV, M.M., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Paved canals] Moshchenye kanaly. Prunze, Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi  
SSR, 1958. 104 p. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Irrigation canals and flumes)

VALENTINI, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TYAN, V.K., inzh.

Investigating the regimen of bed load flow in small  
mountain rivers. Trudy SANIRI no.95:3-15 '58.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Sukuluk River--Hydraulics)

VALENTINI, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Construction of earth dams by depositing earth into water.  
Trudy SANIRI no. 98:101-104 '59. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Dams) (Hydraulic engineering)

VALENTINI, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Headworks on mountain and piedmont sections of small rivers.  
Trudy SANIIRI no. 104:3-14 '59. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Hydraulic engineering)

VALENTINI, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DERLYATKA, T.I., inzh.; NAUMENKO, Yu.G.  
inzh.; SHISHORINA, G.I., inzh.

Destruction of the Kugart Dam and its analysis. Gidr. i mel. 13  
no.9:54-61 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Kugart River--Dams)

AR6024060

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/004/B071/B071

AUTHOR: Valentini, L. A.; Derlyatka, T. I.

TITLE: Theory of an oblique hydraulic jump and its practical application

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 4B486

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. gidrotekhniki. Vyp. 23, Tashkent, Nauka, 1965, 12-18

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulics, fluid flow, flow analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors examine the problem of conjugate depths and magnitude of the angle  $\beta$  between the direction of the front of a jump and the direction of a turbulent flow in an oblique hydraulic jump arising at the vertical break of the sides of the channel. The equation of the law of conservation of mass and the equation of the theorem of impulses in projections onto the normal to the front of the jump and onto the direction of the front of the jump itself are used. This makes it possible to obtain equations determining the conjugate depths and angle  $\beta$ . Results are shown that the angle  $\beta$  can be found by calculating the propagation velocity of the dis...  
turbance wave in a flow of finite depth. Graphic relations for the above-indicated jump parameters are constructed. It is pointed out that the vertical break of the sides of the channel leads to a change in the conditions of the bottom streams of the flow which begin to move in the direction of the jump front. This can be used for reducing the silt saturation of the flow by constructing a special opening for

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6024060

discharging the silt. Abstractor's comment. The results obtained by the authors correspond to one case of an oblique jump which is realized provided the front of the jump passes through the site of the break of the channel sides and provided the lengths of the channel sections parallel to the front of the oblique jump are equal on both sides of the front and therefore have a special character. The experiments used by the authors pertain, for example, to the case where the second provision is not fulfilled. [Translation of abstract] V. S. Sinel'shchikov

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2

VALENTINOV, A., podpolkovnik

Determination of geodetic data for long-range firing. Voen.  
vest. 41 no.11:79-83 N '61. (MIRA 16:11)

KUKUYEV, Ye.M.; YEFIMOV, V.F.; FLORIN, B.S., otv.red.; VALENTINOV, A.M., red.; ABRAMYAN, A.A., red.; KISELEV, N.A., red.; METLIN, V.A., red.; ANDREYEV, G., tekhn.red.

[Handbook with nomenclature and prices for materials and equipment used in the coal industry] Nomenklaturnyi spravochnik i tseny na materialy i oborudovanie, primeniamye v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva. Group 2. [Nonferrous metals] TSvetnye metally. 1950. 275 p.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Nonferrous metals)  
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

VALENTINOV, A.M.

For firmly establishing measures of economy in all branches of the  
coal industry. Ugol' 29 no.1:7-11 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Nachal'nik Finansovogo upravleniya Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlen-  
nosti SSSR.

(Coal mines and mining)

VALENTINOV, B. (Krymskaya oblast')

Improving the system of collecting income tax from collective  
farms. Vop. ekon. no.3:154-156 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Nishnegorskiy District--Collective farms--Taxation)

VALENTINOV, B..

We are helping collective farmers to organize their finances.  
Fin.SSSR 37 no.4:66-68 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Starshiy inspektor gosudarstvennykh dokhodov Nizhnegorskogo  
rayonnogo finansovogo otdela Krymskoy oblasti.  
(Nizhnegorskiy District—Collective farms—Finance)

VALENTINOV, G.

Propagandist of aeronautical knowledge. Kryl. rod. 16 no.2:26  
(MIRA 18:3)  
F '65.

VALENTINOV, I.

Africa - Social Conditions

"Stories about Africa." Vokrug Sveta no. 5, '52.

2

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1957. Unclassified.

VALENTINOV, N.

USSR/Radio - Trade Organization

Dec 51

"Concerning the Work of 'Soyuzposyltorg,'"  
N. Valentinov

"Radio" No 12, pp 14, 15

Finds the following defects in the work of  
"Soyuzposyltorg": poor assortment of receivers  
(only the Moskvich and Rodina were available in  
1951), delay in filling orders (40-50 days),  
high shipping costs (set of batteries for the  
Rodina receiver priced at R 101.20 cost 78 rubles  
to ship), and poor advertising of available radio  
parts.

208T83

1. VALENTINOV, N.
2. USSR (600)
4. ... dio, Short-Wave
7. Master radio amateurs, Radio No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

VALENTINOV, A

107-5-22/54

AUTHOR: Valentinov, N.TITLE: The Victory of Soviet Sportsmen. International Encounters  
(Pobeda sovetskikh sportsmenov. Mezhdunarodnyye vstrechi)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956, Nr5, pp. 22-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Over 500 duplex radio amateur stations and hundreds of receiving stations took part in the IV International Short-Wave Ham Contest which was organized by the League of Friends of Soldier of the Polish People's Republic. There were hams from Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and USSR. The subject of contest: telephone and telegraph duplex radio communication.

The Chief Umpire Board worked in Warsaw and consisted of the following members: A. Yeglinski SP1CM (Poland), K. Nesterov LZ2KAC (Bulgaria), T. Matusek SP6XA (Poland), P. Vasilesku Y06VG (Romania), N. Kazanskiy YA3AΦ (USSR), Kaminek, K. OK1CX (Czechoslovakia), I. Yezerski SP2SJ (Poland).

Soviet hams won the first place in the contest. Among them: Operator of the Kiev radioclub YA5KAA, and of the Saratov radioclub YA4K4E; L. Labutin of Moscow YA34P; operator of the Dnepropetrovsk radioclub YA5KAD; Yu. Chernov of Saratov YA445; A. Shchennikov of Pensa YA4Φ4; operator of the Taganrog Radiotechnical Institute YA6KOD;

Card 1/2

VALENTINOV, N.

Forward in force. Radio no.9:7-8 S '56.  
(Radio, Shortwave--Competitions)

(MLRA 9:11)

MADZHAROV, D.I.; VALENTINOV, N.

Electrocardiographic changes following anesthesia in children.  
(MIR 19:1)  
Vest. khir. no.10:91-93 '64.

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy  
khirurgii, protezirovaniya i trudoustroystva (dir. - doktor  
Iv. Iliyev), Sofiya, Bolgariya.

VALENTINOV, N., inzh.

Lighting will be cheaper. Izobr.i rats. no.4:8-11 Ap '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)  
(Electric lamps)

VALENTINOV, N., inzh.; NOVINSKIY, G., vrach

An invention should subeist. Izobr.i rats. no.12:16-18 D '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)

(Medical instruments and apparatus—Technological innovations)

KYARDI, Ya., brigadir (g.Tallin); KAPRANOV, G. (g.Nal'chik); KNYAZEV, Yu. (g.Nal'chik); SHAPKUN, N., inzh. (g.Krasnodar); KHOKHLOV, Yu. (g.Ural'sk); VALENTINOV, N., inzh.; NOVINSKIY, G., vrach

Innovations. Izobr. i rats. no.9:12-13 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela zavoda imeni Zemlyachki, g. Ural'sk (for Khokhlov).  
(Technological innovations)

2

VALENTINOV, N. (Alma-Ata)

Photographic clubs have not yet been organized in Alma-Ata.  
Sov. foto 19 no.5:26-27 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Alma-Ata--Photography--Societies, etc.)

VALENTINOV, Oleg

The Fifth Congress of the Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia. Vsem.  
prof. dvizh. no. 7/8:35-37 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

VALENTINOV, R.; NIKOLAYEV, I.

In primary schools, institutes of higher learning and at practical  
training. Sov.foto 22 no.9:42-43 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Photography)

VALENTINOV, R.; IGOREV, N.

Let's talk about your photographs. Sov. foto 23 no.4:42-44  
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Photographs)

VALENTINOV, V.

Metal workers strike. Sov.profsoiuzy 5 no.3:87-88 Mr '57.

(MIRA 10:4)

(Schleswig--Holstein--Strikes and lockouts--Metal workers)

VALENTINOV, V.

It does not suit anybody. Izobr.i rats. no.9:46-47 S '60.  
(MIREA 13:10)  
(Technological innovations)

VALENTINOV, V.

Callisthenics in industry. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 4  
no. 2:50-51 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Callisthenics)

30900. VALENTINOV, Ye.

Vospitaniye meditsinskoy sestry. (Shkola pri bol'nitse im. Ostroumova).  
Med. sestra, 1949, No. 9, s. 30-32.

VALENTINOV, Ye.(g. Kuybyshev)

Here they repair motor vehicles. Prom.koop. 12 no.11:15  
(MIRA 11:11)  
N '58. (Kuybyshev-Automobiles-Maintenance and repair)

Valentiny Yu.

## PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION Sov/2000

Aviamodelists' amateur station. "Aviamodelists' Rukovodstvo po modeli-  
nuy knizhku i uchitsely (Model Flying; Collection of Articles and  
Textbook for Instructors of Model Aircraft Clubs and Teachers)"

Nelson, Uchpedgiz, 1960. 311 p. 12,000 copies printed.

Compiler: Z. B. Miltzov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and  
N. J. Lebedinskii, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds.:  
A. N. Strelcunskii, Tech. Ed.; V. I. Komayev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for instructors and directors of  
model airplane clubs sponsored by DNDMP (All-Union Voluntary

Society for Promotion of the Army, Navy, and Air Force).

CONTENTS: The book consists of 17 articles covering various aspects  
of model aircraft design, construction and operation. The text  
contains many illustrations and diagrams. No personalities are  
mentioned. There are 105 references, all Soviet.

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SCHWARTZ, E.; VALENTINOVA, I.; SIMKOVA, V.; DORNETHZUBER, V.

Determination of the biological effect of gibberellic acid  
in guinea pigs with some biochemical methods. Bratisl. lek.  
listy 44 no.10:621-627 30 N '64

1. Krajska nemocnica tuberkulozy a chorob plucnych, (riaditel  
MUDr. K. Virsik), a Ustav tuberkulozy v Bratislave (riaditel  
MUDr. J. Markovic).

WENKA, Rudolf, Ing.; VALENTINOVA, Ingrid, prom. biochemik.

Spraying of sugar beets with scator 20. Pracovni lek. 9 no.2-144-146  
Apr 57.

1. Ustav hygiény prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, riaditeľ  
MUDr I. Klucík.  
(PARATHION,  
spraying of sugar beets (Cz))

VALENTINOVA, I.

JANOK, J., RNDr. Prom. biochem.; MAJEROVA, Zd., Prom. biochem.; VALENTINOVA, I., Ing.;  
NASEK, J., Ing.; TICHY, V., Ing.

In vitro anticholinesterase effect of coumarin dialkylphosphoric &  
dialkylthiophosphoric acid esters. Pracovni lek. 9 no.6:506-512 Dec 57.

1. Ustav hygieny prace z chorob z povolania v Bratislave, prednosta MUDr.  
I. Klucik Vyskumny ustav agrochemickej technologie v Bratislave. J. J.  
Bratislava, Ustav hygieny prace.

(COUMARIN, eff.

dialkylphosphoric & dialkylthiophosphoric acid esters, in  
vitro anticholinesterase ff. (Cz))

(CHOLINESTERASE, antag.

coumarin dialkylphosphoric & dialkylthiophosphoric acid esters  
in vitro (Cz))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Pesticides.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54969

Author : Tikhiiy, Rattay, Yanok, Valentinova

Inst :

Title : Mixed Esters of Pyrocatechine, Phosphoric and Thiophosphoric Acid Derivatives.

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11, No 7, 398-410

Abstract : From the reaction of 1,2-phenylene chlorothiophosphate with sodium alcoholates, the following compounds of the general formula,  $1,2-C_6H_4(O)_2P(S)OR$ , were synthesized  
(given are: R, yield of the crude material in %, m. p.  
in °C.,  $n_D^{20}$ ,  $d_4^{20}$ ) :  $C_6H_5$ , 90.7, 71-71.5; -, -;  
 $C_6H_4NO_2-p$ , 97.3, 88, -, -;  $C_6H_4NO_2-o$ , 97.6, 141.5-142,

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Pesticides.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54969

-, -;  $C_6H_4Cl-O$ , 99.3, 125.5, -, -;  $C_6H_4OCH_3-O(1)$ , 73.6,

86.5-87.5, -, -;  $C_6H_3Cl_2-O(2',4')$ , 92.0, 80.0, -, -;

4'-methyl coumarinyl-7- (II), 92.8, 146, -, -;  $C_2H_5$ ,

70.4, -, 1.5622, 1.2954;  $P(S)(OC_3H_7-n)_2$  (III), 87.8,

-, 1.5311, 1.2514.

Treating  $1,2-C_6H_4(ONa)_2$  with  $(C_2H_5O)_2PSCl$ , a 94.9%

yield of 1,2-phenylene-bis-(o,o-diethyl) thiophosphate

(IV) was obtained, b. p.  $110^{\circ}C./0.1$  mm.,  $n_D^{20} = 1.5110$ ,

$d_4^{20} = 1.2610$ . In the reaction of pyrocatechin with

Card 2/3

28

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Pesticides.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54969

dialkyl chlorophosphate in the presence of sodium carbonate, 1,2-phenylene-bis(dialkyl)-phosphates are formed (given are: alkyl, yield in %, b. p.

in °C./mm.,  $n_D^{20}$ ,  $d_4^{20}$ ) :  $C_2H_5$ , 36.0, 112-116/0.08, 1.4679, 1.2110 n- $C_3H_7$ (V), 28.6; 114-118/0.035 (decomposes); 1.4815, 1.1709 iso- $C_3H_7$ , 41.2, 112-116/0.05, 1.4715,

1.1581.

The most active insecticides for *Musca Domestica* are compounds III-V. The  $I_{50}$  for cholinesterase in the plasma (CP) and the erythrocytes (E) of human blood was determined. CP was the most sensitive to the esters obtained, and only II is active upon CP and E. I has a selective action upon CP.

Card 3/3

VALENTINOVA, I. (Prom. biochem.); JANOK, J., RNDr.

Anticholinesterase activity in vitro of certain O, O-dialkyl-S-(N, N-dialkylthiocarbamyl)-dithiophosphates. Pracovni lek. 10 no.1:16-17 Mar 58.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, prednosta MUDr I. Klucik.

(PHOSPHATES, effects,

O, O-dialkyl-S-(N, N-dialkylthiocarbamyl)-dithiophosphate,  
cholinesterase inhib. in vitro (Cz))

(CHOLINESTERASE, antagonists,

O, O-dialkyl-S-(N,N-dialkylthiocarbamyl)-dithiophosphate,  
in vitro (Cz))

SMIDOVÁ, V.; VALENTÍNOVÁ, N.; SMIDA, J.; MEDZÍHRADSKÝ, J.

Neoplastic transformation of rat embryo fibroblasts by fowl  
sarcoma virus B'77. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 12 no.4:453-458 1965.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.  
Submitted April 28, 1965.

VALENTINOVICH, A.A.

Excretion of neutral 17-ketosteroids and chlorides during septic diseases of infants in the first months of life. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 5 no.6:39-44 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. - deystvital'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. M.S. Maslov) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo pediatricheskogo instituta (direktor - prof. N. T. Shutova). (INFECTION) (STEROIDS) (CHLORIDES IN THE BODY)

VALENTINOVICH, A.A.

Dynamics of 17-ketosteroid excretion in kidney diseases in  
children. *Pediatriia* 38 no.2:13-18 F '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
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